The manufacture of a certain kind of cap was introduced in Paris by East European Jews some thirty or forty years ago, and has to this day remained their speciality.

Since 1910, and especially since the War, the number of East European Jews in France, and therefore of Jewish artisans, has increased considerably through immigration. Only a small number has settled in provincial towns, the vast majority remaining in Paris.

In Belgium, the Jewish immigrants are mainly diamond-cutters at Antwerp, and also tailors and leather-workers.

Even more than in France, the garment-workers predominate among the East European Jews in England, where besides London they inhabit Manchester and Leeds. The children of the immigrants seldom remain in the trade, but pass on to commerce or professions.

With the Jewish artisans in Palestine, which may here be included, next to the garment and cleaning trades, the foremost place is taken by the building trades (masons, carpenters, painters, etc.), which provide housing for the new immigrants. Here, for the first time., Jews have taken to all branches of the building trade. According to the official census of 1931, of 19,235 Jews engaged in industry and handicrafts there were—

In the garment and cleaning trades , . .5182
„ building trades 5111

„ wood industry 1888
„ food trade..... 1719
„ metal trade..... 978
In power stations and other works . . . 600
In the textile trade 591
„ printing trade 568
In other trades 3188

Besides, there were 410 Jews working in quarries and salt-mines, and 3155 in transport (including 1735 motor-drivers).

In Palestine the Jews enter in considerable numbers occu-